OXFORD OBSERVER.

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM—OR ONE DOLLAR } { ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. }
{ & SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE. } BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS. { COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid. }

VOLUME VI. NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1830. NUMBER 41.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Our readers are already informed that the committee of Congress, to whom the numerous petitions on the subject had been referred, have made a report against any alteration of the laws, concerning the transportation of the mails and the operations of the Post office on the Sabbath. The minority of the committee also made a statement exhibiting the reasons urged in favor of an alteration in the laws.—They are documents which almost every person will be desirous to read, whatever may be his opinion on the contested question. The following are the entire reports of the majority and minority of the committee.—[Family Reader.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom the Memorials were referred for prohibiting the transportation of Mails, and the opening of Post Offices, on Sunday, report—

That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the post offices on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another. Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week as a day of religious devotion; and by their memorial now before the committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes. Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion; and it has been regarded as the proper business of Government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and as argument has failed, the Government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle the controversy.

Congress acts under a constitution of delegates and limited powers. The committee look in vain to that instrument for a delegation of power authorising this body to inquire and determine what part of time, or whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. On the contrary, among the few prohibitions which it contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares that Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The committee here rest the argument, upon the ground that the question referred to them, does not come within the cognizance of Congress; but the perseverance and zeal with which the memorialists pursue their object, seems to require a further elucidation of this subject. And, as the opposers of Sunday mails disclaim all intention to unite church and state, the Committee do not feel disposed to impugn their motives; and whatever may be advanced in opposition to the measure, will arise from the fears entertained of its fatal tendancy to the peace and happiness of the nation. The catastrophe of other nations, furnished the framers of the constitution a beacon of awful warning, and they have evinced the greatest possible care in guarding against the same evil.

The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the post masters shall attend at all reasonable hours, in every day, to perform the duties of their offices; and the Postmaster General has given his instructions to all post masters, that, at post offices, where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open one hour or more, after the arrival and assorting of the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meeting. This liberal construction of the law does not satisfy the memorialists. But the committee believe that there is not just ground of complaint, unless it be conceded that they have a controlling power over the consciences of others. If Congress shall, by the authority of law, sanction the measures recommended, it would constitute a legislative decission of a religious controversy, in which even Christians themselves, are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political and not religious purposes.

In our individual character, we all entertain opinions and pursue a corresponding practice upon the subject of religion. However diversified these may be, we all harmonize as citizens, while each is willing that the other shall enjoy the same liberty which he claims for himself. But in our representative character, our individual character is lost.—The individual acts for himself—the representative for his constituents. He is chosen to represent their *political*, and not their *religious* views—to guard the rights of man; not to restrict the right of conscience. Despots may regard their subjects as their property, and usurp the Divine perogative of prescribing their religious faith. But the history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our Government do not recoguize in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man. A Jewish monarch, by grasping the holy censer, lost both his sceptre and his freedom; a destiny as little to be envied may be the lot of the American people, who hold the sovereignty of power, if they, in the person of their representatives, shall attempt to unite in the remotest degree, Church and State.

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have attained great ascendency over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient or modern, whether Pagan. Mahomedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenets with the political institutions of their country.—The persian idols, the Grecian oracles, the Roman arguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn, been the subject of popular adulation, and the agents of political deception. If the measure recommended should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to foresee how rapid would be the succession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the dearest rights of all—the rights of conscience. It is perhaps fortunate for our country, that the proposition should have been made at this early period, while the spirit of the revolution yet exists in full vigor. Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the mind; and, when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils; so persevering in its determinations; so appalling in its course; or so dangerous in its consequences. The equality of rights secured by the constitution may bid defiance to mere political tyrants;—but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive. The constitution regards the conscience of the Jew as sacred as that of the Cristian; and gives no more authority to adopt a measure affecting the conscience of a solitary individual, than that of a whole community. That representative who should violate this principle, would loose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents. If Congress shall declare the first day of the week holy, it will not convince the Jew nor the Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both; and, consequently, convert neither. Human power may extort vain sacrifices; but Deity alone can command the affections of the heart. It must be recollected, that, in the earliest settlement of this country, the spirit of persecution which drove the pilgrims from their native home, was brought with them to their new habitations; and that some Christians were scourged, and others put to death, for no other crime than dissenting from the dogmas of their rulers.

With these facts before us, it must be a subject of deep regret, that a question should be brought before Congress, which involves the dearest privileges of the constitution, and even by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. We should all recollect that Cataline, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a professed whig, was a traitor to America; Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master.

With the exception of the United States, the whole human race, consisting it is supposed of eight hundred millions of rational human beings, is in religious bondage; and in reviewing the scenes of persecution which history every where presents, unless the committee could believe that the cries of the burning victim, and the flames by which he is consumed, bear to heaven a grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, that the line cannot be too strongly drawn between Church and State. If a solemn act of Legislation shall, in one point, define the law of God, or point out to the citizen, one religious duty, it may with equal propriety define every part of divine revelation, and enforce every religious obligation, even to the forms and ceremonies of worship, the endowment of the Church, and the support of the clergy.

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, no matter what our faith may be, that the rights of conscience cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The Christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. Banishment, tortures, and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress.—But many of its professors as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by Christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the *Holy Inquisition*. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation with his God is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience unalienable. Reasoning was not necessary to establish this truth: we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this conciousness which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flames. They felt that their duty to God was superior to human enactments, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences; it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may loose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God has implanted in him, rises up in rebellion and defies you. Did the primitive Christians ask that Government should recognize and observe their religious institutions? All they asked was *toleration*; all they complained of was persecution. What did the Protestants of Germany, or the Hugenots of France, ask of their Catholic superiors? *Toleration*. What do the persecuted Catholics of Ireland ask of their oppressors? *Toleration*.

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and saints ever asked? Whence, then, the voice of complaint? Who is it, that in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to wrest a portion of these principles from his neighbor. Do the petitioners alledge that they cannot conscientiously participate in the profits of the mail contracts and post offices, because the mail is carried on Sunday? If this be their motive, then it is worldly gain which stimulates to action and not virtue or religion? Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them, by receiving their letters and attending to their contents? Still their motive is worldly and selfish. But if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction by law their *religious opinions* and *observances*, then their efforts are to be resisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and political freedom. Why have the petitioners confined their prayer to the mails? Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend *all* its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact, that our ships shall not sail—that our armies shall not march—that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that Government is as necessary on Sunday as on any other day of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, ever active in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear, from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the Executive.—Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interest of the people. Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must be often supplied by public expresses, and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasure of our existence; also the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this wide republic.—Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral or political science, and the arts of life, would be confined in the neighborhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent this interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect, and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the Republic. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a province or state from the seat of government which endangers its separation, but it is the difficulty and unfrequency of intercourse between them. Our mails reach Missouri and Arkansas in less time than they reached Kentucky and Ohio in the infancy of their settlements; and now, when there are three millions of people extending a thousand miles west of the Alleghany, we hear less of discontent, than when there were a few thousands scattered along their western base.

To stop the mail one day in seven would be to thrust the whole Western country and other distant parts of this Republic, one day's journey from the seat of Government. But, were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel man to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this repect? Let the petitioners turn to *them* and see if they can induce the passage of laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal, to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers; all conversations and social intercourse except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil.—Would it not follow, as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman and child, should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined, by law, which *that* is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew, or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack and the faggot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to these measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coaches shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this Government to afford to *all*—to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our beniguant institutions, on *Sunday*, as well as every day of the week. Altho' this government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practice upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity—that it is lawful to do *good* on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so constructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post offices or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power. When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he looses every gentle feeling, forgets the most sacred precepts of his creed, and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound of tea, would have led the way to the most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the sanctity of the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the Committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; espepecially, as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectable oppose the interference of congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred sundry Memorials and petitions on the subject of transporting and opening the public mail on the Sabbath day, submit the following as his views of the subject:

The minority of the committee to whom were referred the memorials relative to the transportation of the mail, and the delivering of letters, &c. on the Sabbath, beg leave to state the reasons of their dissent from the report made by the Committee on that subject:

All Christian nations acknowledge the first day of the week to be the Sabbath. Almost every State in this Union, have, by positive legislation, not only recognized this day as sacred, but has forbidden its profanation, under penalties imposed by law.

It was never considered, by any of those States, as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, or as an improper interference with the opinions of the few, to guard the sacredness of that portion of time acknowledged to be holy by the many.

The petitioners ask not Congress to expound the moral law; they ask not Congress to meddle with theological controversies, much less to interfere with the rights of the Jews or the Sabbatarian, or to treat with the least disrespect the religious feelings of any portion of the inhabitants of the Union; they ask the introduction of no religious coercion into our civil institutions; no blending of religious and civil affairs; but they do ask, that the agents of Government, employed in the Post Office Department may be permitted to enjoy the same opportunities of attending to moral and religious instruction and intellectual improvement, on that day, which is enjoyed by the rest of their fellow-citizens. They approach the Government, not for personal emolument, but as Patriots and Christians, to express their high sense of the Sabbath for the perpetuity of our republican institutions; and respectfully request that Congress will not, by legislative enactments, impair those energies.

Among the many reasons which might be advanced, that it is both expedient and a duty to grant the prayer of the petitioners, the following are only submitted:

The petitioners ask the enactment of no law establishing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath; they only ask the extension and application, to one Department of Government, a principle which is recognised, and has since the foundation of our Government, been acknowledged in every other department. The principle embraced in the petition, has been recognized by Congress, by adjourning over the first day of the week. At the first session of the first Congress, a law was passed establishing Judicial Courts, and in that law Sunday is accepted from the days on which that court may commence its sessions. All the other Executive Departments of Government are closed on that day. Congress has never, by this, considered itself as expounding the moral law, or as introducing any religious coercion into our civil institutions, or making any innovations on the religious rights of our citizens, or settling by legislation any theological question that may exist between Jews, Sabbatarians, and other denominations. The good of society requires the strict observance of one day in seven. Pailey, and other writers on moral philosophy, have shown that the resting of men every seventh day, their winding up their labors and concerns once in seven days, their abstraction from the affairs of the world, to improve their minds and converse with their Maker; their orderly attendance upon the ordinances of public worship and instruction, have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the morals and temporal happiness of mankind.

The wise and good Ruler of the universe made the appointment, not by a mere arbitrary exercise of authority, but for our good; and, whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the proper day to be observed, almost all a-

gree, that one day in seven should be devoted to religious exercises. That being admitted, can any thing be more reasonable than the request of the petitioners, that, at least, so much of the law should be repealed, as requires the post offices to be kept open every day of the week. Does not the enactment of the law plainly imply, that mankind is under no moral obligation to refrain from secular labor on any day of the week Is it not in direct opposition to the received opinion of almost all professing Christians? It is to that part of the law, more particularly, which requires, in terms, all the post-masters throughout the United States to deliver letters, packets, and papers, on every day of the week, to which the minority of your Committee object, and which is most offensive to the petitioners. In this statute is at once seen, a palpable encroachment on the rights of conscience. It either drives every man, who feels himself morally bound to observe the Sabbath in a religious manner, from the service of his country, and equal participations in her favors, or subjects him to the hard terms of remaining in office at the expense of his principles. It is freely acknowledged, that the works of necessity and mercy are not forbidden; and if the transportation of the mail on Sunday, could be justified on that ground (which is not admitted) it cannot be contended, that the keeping open offices where no mail arrives on that day, is the work of necessity.

The arguments which have been urged for the transportation of the mail, &c. on the Sabbath, are mainly delivered from commercial convenience, and from alledged derangement of business and intercourse. This doctrine militates against the first principles of good morals. If these are important at all, they are paramount to the claims of expediency: but this plea makes them subservient to the pressure of worldly business, and converts them into mere questions of profit and loss.

Granting the prayer of the petitioners cannot interfere with the religious feelings or conscience of any portion of the citizens; because, they ask no service to be performed, no principle to be professed. It is only asked that certain duties be not required on a certain day. Were it imposing any service, or requiring the profession of any opinions, those whose religious sentiments were different might justly complain. But he who conscientiously believes that he is bound to observe the seventh day of the week, in a religious manner, can have no just reason to complain; because Government takes nothing from him, in permitting all classes of citizens to observe the first day of the week, as a day of religious rest. The case would be quite different did the privilege of resting on that day, impose any thing on any class of citizens, contrary to their conscience.—Therefore,

Resolved, That it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners,

WM. McCREERY.

From the Portland Advertiser.

NO. 2.

Before the organization of the House and the true strength of the parties was tested, every possible effort was made to induce the public to believe that a Jackson majority was elected. Seventy-six "good men and true" as Albert Smith exclaimed in a caucus, will vote for Mr. Ruggles. in which enumeration he undoubtedly included the *self-vote* of the Ex-Speaker. Seventy-six was a majority; and the strength of the Jackson corps was bruited in the ears of every member of the House. The weak were assailed; the strong were taunted; and the tools of the Junto were proclaiming their imaginary triumph in every ear! No one could for a certainty contradict this return of the Jackson caucus, tho' many doubted the honesty of the leaders who strove to gain credence with the the public as to their numerical force. The Captain Generals of Jacksonism on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the meeting of the Legislature drilled their their infantry and light corps in the vestry of the Universalist Church. Caucuses were holden day and night. Counties were ranged in platoons; and the whole Jackson phalanx was prepared to move on Wednesday morning Macedonian-like, for the election of Mr. Ruggles.

Wednesday morning came. Intense anxiety was felt by the great body of the People. And every eye was bent to see if Representatives would adhere to the cause for which they were elected.—Most of the Representatives met in the Chamber of the House on Wednesday morning to draw their seats for the ensuing session. Before this business was finished, Mr. Smith of Nobleboro' took the liberty to nominate a chairman. The oldest member of the House had heretofore called the House to order, yet Mr. Smith was nothing daunted, though he might have seen around him many superiors both in age and in intellect. Mr. White of Monmouth, a prominent Jacksonian, was nominated by Mr. Smith, and was elected without a dissenting voice. On motion, a committee consisting of *nine* was appointed by the Chairman to examine the credentials of members, and report whether a quorum were present. This committee politically considered contained, according to the claims ofthe Jackson men at that time, tho' their claims have been falsified since, (only) two National Republicans, two doubtful men, and five zealous Jacksonians. This committee was undoubtedly concocted in the Jackson caucus where Mr. White was selected as Chairman of the Convention of Representatives. It left the Republican party in the minority; and so far the Jackson party gained the day by means of Mr. Smith's assistance, who so unceremoniously called the House to order.

In this Stage of business, Mr. Bourne of Kennebunk moved that the committee be instructed to go into a particular examination of the credentials of members; to report the names of such as appear to be duly returned, and the town and districts they represent. This motion was very proper. It was necessary to find out who had *prima facie* claims to a seat before the Convention proceeded to the election of a Speaker It was necessary in order to exclude the spectators, who thronged the House, from voting in the organization. The election of a Speaker, who might in the revolutions of the political wheel, be called upon to act as Governor, was an important step, and should be entered without all due formalities. The motion was so proper; the arguments used were so convincing, that not a voice was raised against it, and it was adopted unanimously.

The committee reported particularly upon four cases, 1st, upon *that* of Andrew Jackson Roberts, (for that is his name now,) 2d, upon the cases of Mr. Bennett (Republican) and Mr. Small (Jacksonian,) both of whom claimed to represent a District entitled to *one* Representative, (by this example the propriety of Mr. Bourne's motion was illustrated, for both could have voted for Speaker unless the facts relative to their credentials were known,) 3d, upon the case of Mr. Smith of Nobleboro' who had forgotten to bring his credentials from Home, 4th, upon the case of Simeon Fowler, Jr. This is the report of a Jackson committee; and if the facts reported were not agreeable to the Jackson party, the blame lies at their own door.

Mr. Smith of Nobleboro' rose and moved that Andrew Robers be added to the list of members. This motion he made long before it was possible for any man to understand the facts of the case. The political creed of Mr. Roberts, however, was known to Mr. Smith; and this knowledge was enough to satisfy him that Mr. Robers was entitled to a seat. Mr. Roberts then rose in the convention and imformed the Chair, that "he adjourned the town meeting to the next day because they made so much noise he couldn't do any thing." (I believe I use the very words as noted down at the time.) Mr. R. said, "he brought some lights, but somebody blowed them out; and he tried to keep them still, but they acted so bad he couldn't." Mr. R. then adjourned the meeting to the next day, at nine o'clock, on which day there was a military Review in his vicinity. It was contended that no town with less than 500 inhabitants could hold a town meeting before 11 o'clock in the day—that Waterboro' had less than 500—also that it was impossible to attend both the military Review and the town meeting holden at the same time, the performance of one duty being incompatible with that of the other. I shall not, however, at this time, go into the *minutiae* of the Roberts' case. If it be necessary, I may make it the subject of a special communication. Suffice it to say for the present that the Convention by a vote of 75 nays to 71 yeas, refused to agree to the motion of Mr. Smith. The certificate of Andrew Roberts, together with his own confession murdered itself. All the political quackery of Mr. Smith and Ruggles (the last of whom ranged widely in metaphysical definitions upon abstract rights of representation) could not heal the certificate that carried its death-warrant engraven upon its front. The House of Representatives, a more august tribunal than the convention, confirmed its decision; approved its acts, and denied Mr. Roberts a seat. The vote in the House was carried, yeas 72, nays 62, thus proving that Representatives who could not gather all the facts in the first instance, and who were more willing to err in favor of Roberts than against him, altered their minds when the case was fully investigated, and voted for the exclusion of Roberts. Some who voted to admit him in the first instance, voted for his rejection in the second. The whip of "Party cries" could not force all the Jackson men into a total abandonment of principle, when their own prostitution would be stamped in such legible characters. They deserted in this question and joined the ranks of their oppenents, or were absent when the vote was taken; or else the Jackson party had diminished in its strength and its followers disowned the colors of its leaders. I leave either horn of the dilemma to my political opponents. All the clamors that had been raised in the Roberts' case; all the pathetic expostulations that were rung in the ears of the Representatives; all the din and out cry of the kennel presses for about 40 days, only strengthened the Republican party and demolished the supporters of the Roberts' faction. It was shameful for the Jackson leaders to strive to make that a party question, which was so clear in the eyes of every unprejudiced man. Yet it was done; and afforded Messrs. Ruggles and Smith an opportunity to shower down their verbiage upon their favorite followers—an opportunity to protract the session, which seemed to be their greatest aim.

Mr. Roberts, however, has nothing to complain of. Eighty-nine dollars were allowed him as a compensation for his attendance in the contested election, allowed too, by the consent of both parties, witout a dissenting vote. The acrimonious warmth with which his election had been urged; the flood gates of abuse which it had opened upon distinguished men, and the partisanship displayed by his advocates, would have induced most men to throw him for his compensation upon the shoulders of those who had dragged him forward; but it would have ill become the magnanimity of the Republican party to imitate the virulence the Jacksonians displayed in refusing Mr. Usher his compensation. Jacksonism would have put in the shade all the claims of Roberts if Roberts had not been Jacksonian.—Their example, however, was not followed. Roberts received pay even for the trouble he had caused. And the state was saddled with additional expense in the miles of speeches which his case strung out. Yours,

JEFFERSON.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

THOUGHTS ARRESTED.--NO. 2.

THE DEBATE.

I pass over what Mr. Hayne has advanced till we arrive to the 19th paragraph of his speech. Much important matter is discussed before this, but a large proportion pertains to minor subjects or consists of personal replications. Here Mr. H. introduces anew his proposition on an important constitutional question and again refers to the Virginia Resolution of '98, as the source and sanction of that proposition. His position is, in short, that the States, in their collective or corporate capacity, have the right and power to determine the constitutionality of laws enacted by the government of the United States Mr. H. while quoting the doings of the Legislature of Virginia and Kentucky, in his second speech, seems to be impressed with the belief that such authority was conclusive, and he seems to forget that the weight of evidence which himself introduces, fully weighs down that on which he rests his opinion, for he states that the New England States unanimously denied the doctrine. But I apprehend that Mr. H. has drawn an inference from these documents that were not intended by their authors. The words of the Report are, "that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise by the Federal Government, of powers not granted by the compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have a right to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authority, rights and liberties appertaining to them." Now it is evident from this quotation that there are two important questions to be settled before we can learn its true construction. First, who are to determine what shall be a "deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of power;" and secondly in what manner shall the "states interpose."—On a correct conclusion, as to these points, I apprehend no one can object to the sentiment of the resolution. But is it not evident that Mr. H. has misapprehended the report in particular.—Looking at the previous part of the same paragraph, we find these words: "The General Assembly doth explicitly declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact." Now if this be correct doctrine, and I think there can be no doubt of it, the instrument constituting that compact, is the only source whence we are to derive a knowledge of that power. Is this then the course pursued by Mr. Hayne? Surely not. For he has resorted to authorities entirely extraneous and without the constitution. He has introduced the opinions of Mr. Madison, and has read paragraph after paragraph from the record of the doings of the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures and some other authorities, and giving them, as we think, a misconstruction to favor his views. If this were correct procedure, then from analogy, we may adopt it in our State governments, and when a doubtful question arises on our State constitution, instead of resorting to the tribunal created by that constitution for deciding such questions, we may bring forward the original framers of that instrument to instruct us in what it means. We might also gather up foreign opinions as authorities to the point, and thus the instrument, which had combined the wisdom of the State, would become a useless paper.—We have a right to conclude, from this reasoning, that it could not have been the intention of Virginia to have expressed the views attributed to her by Mr. H. The inquiry therefore arises to what power did Virginia propose to appeal, to detrmine whether the imaginary infraction was one in fact; a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power." The answer is, the constitution itself and nothing but the constitution. Another question arises; in what manner did Virginia intend that the "States who are parties to the constituted, should interpose for arresting the progress of the evil &c."? The answer is again in the manner the constitution provides and in no other manner. If then we look into this instrument, we shall find a provision amply sufficient for all the exigencies that can arise in the affairs of the government short of a revolution. The Supreme Judiciary is erected a tribunal for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of our laws as well as the proper construction and application of these provisions. "The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties, &c." "But, says Mr. H. "in cases of *deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power*," the Supreme Judiciary are not qualified to determine the constitutionality of the law, while in other cases of less importance they may be. But we look in vain for a recognizance of this distinction in the constitution. And even were it found, to what source should we turn for the power to discriminate and determine when the Judiciary should take jurisdiction, and when that other higher power. Indeed I can hardly conceive of a more absurd course of reasoning than to suppose the constitution was intended to give the Judiciary a power to decide the constitutionality of some of the laws of the Union and not of the whole, still leaving no created power to fix and determine the line of demarkation. Mr. Hayne says that this power is in the States, but we look in vain for it in the constitution. Still he says it is their legitimate authority because the constitution recognizes all power reserved to the States that is not expressly granted by the constitution. But to this we say, that this power of construction is expressly granted to the judiciary in that compact and therefore is not reserved. The gentleman, in anticipation of corruption and abuse of power by the Judiciary, is unable to find relief except through the means provided by his views of this great national charter. We apprehend that there can be no fears result on the construction which we give from such a quarter. There is evidently provided all the guards that the wisdom of man can place around any political fortress of their liberties. It is true that all may fail, for it is not within the power of mortals to provide against all possible exigencies. But it does appear to us that the views which Mr. H. takes, exposes the Union to a constant danger of dissolution. The States, he says, are to be the arbiters to determine the constitutionality of the laws of the Union, they being, as he believes, the original parties thereto. There being no provision for a union of any number of States in taking this course, each individual State may pursue its own course. Congress enacts a law laying a duty on imported cotton muslin. The State of South Carolina, deeming it a "palpable and dangerous exercise of power." resist it. Here then is rebellion at once. This is no sooner quieted than Massachusetts, deeming the duties on molasses alike palpable and dangerous, in a like manner resist the operation of the law pertaining to that, and another rebellion arises. Thus the union becomes subserveient not only to the different distinct interests of the individual States, which must forever exist, but also to the imaginary vices and capricious opinions which so often influence State legislatures as to their distinct interest. It is in vain to reply to this that it is only on instances of "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercises of power," that this course is to be taken. The heat of excited feeling will not often deliberate long or wait for cool reasoning to determine what exercises of power are of this character. Beside the object may apply to this imagined stretch of power, rather as a matter of principle than as greatly effecting the interests of the party. The Revolution arose, not so much from the great amount of actual injury done the colonies, as from the principle claimed by the British Government of a right to tax us without our consent. Is it not therefore dangerous to establish a construction to our constitution, which exposes it to a constant liability to infractions from the disposition of men to submit to usurpations of trifling moment as to interests, however important in principle, rather than seek relief through the dangers of forceable resistance.

We might here be asked by a disciple of Mr. Hayne, what course we suppose the Virginia legislature intended to have pursued on our construction of her resolves, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power, by the general government, and what course should be taken according to our own construction of the constitution. To this we would reply, let the State, (admitting for the present Mr. H's. ground that the States are parties,) use whatever means it may have (and it has many) to bring the question regularly and with all possible dispatch, before the constitutional tribunal to determine the constitutionality of the law. Should the decision then be in favor of its legitimacy, let the legislature of the State proclaim aloud to the people, the infraction of their rights—the abuse of power—the danger of their liberties. Let them instruct their Senators in Congress to do their utmost to repeal the law and let them protest against its unconstitutionality, and let them call on the sister States to give in their exertions to obtain a repeal of the law. It can hardly be conceived that means like these should fail of success—indeed they cannot fail till the time arrive, when, from the ignorance and corruption of the people, a change of our system of government becomes inevitable. To suppose that a law should be enacted by our national legislature, which should be palpable, dangerous, and grossly unconstitutional—to suppose that that law should meet the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal of the union and then to suppose that the legislature of the United States should, not only refuse to repeal that law on the presentment of even only one of the sovereign States, all this being publicly proclaimed abroad, is to suppose a degree of depravity in the people which the experience of past years cannot justify, and the progress of knowledge and the advancement of liberal sentiment cannot allow us to anticipate. "There may be instances of usurped power which the forms of the constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial Department" it is true; and what provision can be made against contingencies of this kind. Every department of government may be abused and all legal provisions may be trampled under foot. But these are cases which cannot be controled otherwise than by a final resort to the original and primary rights of individuals, when all government is overthrown and revolution ensues.

When we take into view the vast advantage which is derived from the Supreme Court being the tribunal to decide these important questions instead of their being left to the States, we cannot but infer a further argument in favor of our own views. The one are composed of men of the most elevated character, the wisest and most learned of the land. As a body they stand above the influences that are forever distracting the operations of every other civil or political department. They hear impartially, they reason dispassionately and decide independently, without fear, favor, or hope of reward. On the other hand our legislatures partake of all our infirmities and fully represent the unstable opinions, the selfish desires, the partial determinations, imperfect knowledge, with all the passions and feelings that are inherent to the community.

I did intend to notice the position which Mr. Hayne takes that the States are the original parties to the constitution, but I must defer it for the present.

To the Editors of the Oxford Observer.

A communication unsealed, was picked up directed to the Delia Bodge Republican, complimenting the Editor, for an undertaking he had commenced in publishing Mrs. Delia's Life; and stated the entire confidence the Party entertained in his ability to perform so complicated a task; and mentioned the intimate acquaintance that exists between them that they had no doubt but what it would have, an extraordinary influence, the next Gubernatorial election. I read in the enclosed letter, the following lines, and if you should think them worth publishing, I should be pleased to see them in your paper. A Subscriber.

In behalf of our clan we'er bound to express
The merit that's due from the great to the less,
To one, who has fought very bravely in fine,
To elect Samuel E in old twenty-nine.

'Tis Delia so fair, in our estimation,
Is worthy of all praise and high adoration:
From Jackson to Natty, from Natty to man,
A delicate tool of our true Jackson clan.

We are now preparing to publish her life,
To have it to show in political strife;
Natty Haynes, he'll write it and make it well shine,
The Life of the Heroine of old twenty-nine.

Yes, we shall do it that we may remember,
To rouse her again, the first of September:
'Tis then we will read to those form'd in a line
The Life of the Heroine of old twenty-nine.

By help of our Delia we've nothing to fear,
We will hoist Samuel E. the next coming year;
The Argus declares by the help of his Spirit*,
He will govern our State the year thirty-one.

Then he will reward all his friends that have strove,
His Delia, his Natty, his objects of love;
He'll place all in office, with splendor to shine
And honor the Heroine of old twenty-nine.

* The spirit of '28.

HE IS NOT FALLEN!

It has for some time past been the favorite plan of the supporters of the present administration, to represent Mr. Clay as *fallen*. On all occasions they *affect* to consider him as totally prostrated in his political prospects, and proclaim that '*his late defeat*' was too exemplary, for him even to hope *again* to rise. Such is the mere cant or verbiage of party *followers* who more intensely fear Mr. Clay, than any other man. They fear him, because they feel and know there is no other individual, who can concentrate the votes of the American people, whenever the time

shall arrive, in so eminent a degree, as that distinguished and able statesman. They fear him, lest he should supplant the idol they so blindly worship. They fear him, because they believe his long, faithful and valuable services to his country, the vigor of his mind, and the splendor of his genius, cannot longer remain unappreciated, by a vast majority of his fellow-citizens.

He is not fallen! because the worshippers of the present Dynasty, before the election of Mr. Adams, themselves generally admitted his abiding favor with the people, and his overtowering superiority. He is not fallen! because the presiding Spirit of the nation, which has always guarded us in the hour of peril, will not forsake us in this season of proscription. He is not fallen! because many, very many of the wise, the good, the patriotic of our country, look to him as to the ark of our political salvation. He is not fallen! because in the wise order of nature, it is destined that the "STAR *of the West*" shall not be driven from its brilliant and elevated *sphere*.—Our country cries aloud through all her institutions, *He is not fallen!* We catch the sound and reiterate, HE IS NOT FALLEN!—The PEOPLE in one general shout reply, HE IS NOT FALLEN!

Ohio Paper.

From the American Mercury.

The Boston Bulletin in Speaking of Mr. Chilton's seceding from the support of the present Administration, which it terms a "somerset," heads the article with the following extract from Mother Goose's melodies:—

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumpt into a briar bush
And scratch'd out both his eyes."

Now this might have been perfectly applicable to the case when he joined the Heroite, and made a leapt into the Jacksan bramble;—but Mr. Chilton, it seems, has received his sight again, and the Bulletin, since it is so partial to Mother Goose, to have been honest, ought to have quoted the whole stanza; it would then have been applicable to the *whole case*:

"But when he found his eyes were gone,
With all his might and main,
He jumpt into another bush,
And scratch'd them back again."

From the Portland Advertiser.

THE STORM.

The storm which raged so furiously in this town on Friday, 26th ult. rendered Broad-street in Boston, navigable for boats, and destroyed a great deal of property. In Salem the tide was higher by twelve inches, than the highest tide ever know there before. In Gloucester the oldest inhabitants do not recollect the time when the tide was so high as it was Friday noon. Vessels, timber, wood, every thing movable was afloat on the Warves.

The following particulars of the effects of the storm in this town are taken from the Daily Courier:—

The tide we believe rose considerably higher on Friday than any person among us recollects ever to have seen it before. At one place, by measurement it was ascertained to be three feet and four inches higher than it had been for many years before. The Bridges and wharves have suffered severely.

The tide rose above the Wharves and assulted the stores with such violence as to burst through the walls in some instances and sweep a portion of their contents into the sea. About one thousand hogsheads of salt were laid under contribution to add to the saltness of the ocean. The salt belonged to Messrs. P. & E. Greely, Samuel Hanson, George Warren, E. & S. Baker, Dana & Smith, S. E. Crocker and M. Greenwood.

All the wharves have sustained some damage. Weeks' nearly all washed away. Titcomb's very much injured, a canal about eighty feet wide cut through it, leaving a portion of the end lonely and desolate—loss estimated at $1000. Commercial wharf is much washed—loss about $200. Long wharf has suffered in stores than any other way—is washed considerably—one store was so sharply buffeted both by wind and tide, that it was compelled to retreat about 20 feet. Dyer's wharf carried away, and Robinson's wharf nearly all destroyed-Central and Union warves very little injured, except by being washed, except by being washed.

Brig Mechanic had a hole stove in her stern—brig Patriot, at Maine wharf, carried away her windlass bitts, and swung off agaiast a Harpswell schr. and carried away her jib boom, cat heads, &c.—two schooners at Maine wharf very much injured—a schooner at Knights' wharf, came in contact with brig Patriot, received a slight injury—schooner Seneca, of North Yarmouth, was driven from her moorings, and forced against Portland Pier, started some of her timbers,& is in a very leaky condition—two schrs. in stream, drifted against Long wharf, and conslerably damaged some of the stores—one of the schrs. lost her bowsprit and main boom.

The steam boat Connecticut drifted against Portland Bridge and received no material damage. Schrs. Emigrant, Hyperion, Abeona, of Islesboro' and Banner of Waldoboro' and barque Mercator were more or less damaged.

Of the four bridges leading into town, the only one now passable is Deering's—and the railings were swept from that. The Portland Bridge, leading to Cape Elizabeth lost 65 or 66 feet of its length—About two thirds of Vaughan's bridge on the western Road is carried away, and Back Cove or Tukey's Bridge on the main eastern route, is a perfect wreck.

The Cumberland and Oxford Canal received considerable damage between the Portland and Vaughan's Bridges, a portion of the embankment being washed away.

Martin's Point Bridge, over the mouth of Presumscut river lost 40 or 50 feet of its length.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

Hon. James W. Ripley, representative from this District, has resigned his seat in Congress. In his letter to the Speaker, he assigns for a reason, indisposition and other causes. We reckon Mr. Ripley expects to be Collector at Eastport, the office after which the whole Jackson clan have been seeking so long. Perhaps President Jackson concludes it would not be so great a dereliction of consistency to appoint him after his resignation, as it would be to appoint him while a member of Congress. Will not Mr. Ripley be well enough to be Collector at Eastport—well enough to assume the duties of that office forthwith, and to receive the compensation?

The nomination of William King as Collector of Bath has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States. Also that of Joshua Carpenter, as Collector at Castine.

The Governor and Council of this State have made the following appointments:

Samuel G. Ladd, Hallowell, Adjutant General.
Milford P. Norton, Canaan, Land Agent.
John K. Smith, Portland, Inspector of butter and lard.
John Spring, Saco, Sheriff of York.
Noah Hinkley, Brunswick, Sheriff of Cumberland.
Samuel Winter, Bath, Sheriff of Lincoln.
Sewall Watson, Castine, Sheriff of Hancock.
Joseph Lock, Bloomfield, Sheriff of Somerset.
William Clark, of Hallowell, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, Vice William King, removed.
Thomas Clark, of Paris, Register of Probate, vice Thomas Webster, deceased.
Isaac Adams, of Portland, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for Cumberland, vice Edward Little, resigned.
Peter C. Virgin, of Rumford, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for Oxford, vice Stephen Chase, resigned.

CONGRESS.

In the House, on Friday, March 12, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, was finally, laid on the table—97 to 76 On Saturday the resolution offered by Mr. Anderson relative to drawbacks, was again taken up, and Mr. Speight and Mr. Campbell addressed the House against the tariff. A bill was reported by Mr. Clinton extending the provisions of the Revolutionary pension law. Mr. Letcher reported a bill from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland canal.

The resolution of Mr. Anderson is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill allowing a drawback of nine cents per gallon on all rum distilled in this country from foreign molasses. when such rum is exported to a foreign country.

Mr. Anderson addressed the House in support of this resolution on the 10th inst. His proposition was saddled with an amendment by Mr. Polk for reducing the duty of allowing a drawback on cotton bagging re-exported around cotton bales. Mr. Gorham also proposed an amendment, and spoke at much length on the 15th and 16th inst. He hoped the consideration of the subject might be postponed a few days.

Mr. Evans of Maine, said he did not know that he should be opposed to the postponment of the resolution for a few days, if desired by gentlemen for the purpose of reflecting upon the subject. He was, however, anxious to submit his views upon it, feeling as he did, a strong solicitude for the fate of the resolution proposed by his colleague, (Mr. Anderson) and should prefer an earlier opportunity to do so than that named by the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Gorham.) He inquired if it would be in order for him now to discuss the general subject opened by the resolution and the proposed amendments.

The Speaker replied that it would not be in order.

Mr. E. then expressed a hope that the resolution and amendments would not be postponed.

Mr. Cambreleng said the subject of drawbacks was one of great importance, and required deliberate consideration.—He hoped, therefore, the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be agreed to.

Some further conversation took place, until Mr. Irwin of Pa. said that to prevent gentlemen from extending the discussion too far, he would move to lay the resolution and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and stood Yeas 89, Nays 70—none of the Maine delegation voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Mallary moved to take up the report of the Committee of Manufactures relative to the tariff. Negatived, 48 to 60. These votes indicate a determination not to alter the tariff of 1828.

The House of Representatives have passed a joint resolution to terminate the present session on the 17th of May. Mr. Holmes offered the following resolutions on Wednesday, which were laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Grundy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, designating the weighers, guagers, measurers and markers.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of deputy post masters who have been removed since the 4th March last, designating the number in each State and territory.

These resolutions were adopted on Monday, the 22d, after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Grundy, Holmes, Barton and Noble took part.

In the *House*, on Friday, Mr. Mitchell, from the Select Committee of 24, to which was referred the subject, reported a bill for the removal of the remains of Gen. WASHINGTON and his Lady. The bill provides that the remains of Gen. Washington, and of Mrs. Washington, be removed, in December next, to this city, and entombed in the Centre of the Capitol and that a Marble Monument be erected over them, to be surmounted, when it reaches the Rotunda with a Pedestrian Statute of Washington, to be executed by the ablest artists, &c.

In *Senate*, on Tuesday, Mr. Barton moved an inquiry into the conduct of the Surveyor General in relation to land sales in Florida. Mr. Barton submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, the Senate is vested with a concurrent power in the appointments to office:

That removals from office, except in cases of impeachment, is no where provided for in express terms, by the Constitution; but is to be regarded generally as a part, or the necessary consequence of the exercise of the appointing power; the constitutional appointment of one person to an office, held at will, and already full, necessarily displacing and suspending the incumbent:

That from the necessity of the case, and according to the practice of the Government, the President possesses the power to remove or suspend from office for causes which render such removal, or suspension, necessary in order to ensure a due execution of the laws, upon the cause being established according to law:

That a practice of removing from office for no such causes as above mentioned, but for the sole purpose of making vacancies, to be filled by such as have been adherents and partisans in an election, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, an encroachment on the just rights of the Senate; and dangerous to the prosperity of the Government, and liberties of the country:

That where such a practice appears to exist, it is the duty of the Senate not to shut its eyes to the causes of removal, but inquire into them, when alleged and denied, by proper call on the President; and when alleged and admitted, or not denied, to act upon them in such manner as it shall deem most likely to preserve the sacred trust committed to its charge, and to matain the constitutional balance of the Government, and the lawful rights of the citizens.

HONORABLE MURDER.—The National Gazette announce the slaughter of William Miller, Jr. Esq. a young gentleman, who was a member of the Bar of Philadelphia, and who had enjoyed a high reputation in every respect. He fell in a duel fought on Sunday last, at Naaman's Creek, on the borders of the Delaware. His antagonist was Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy.

At the last accounts from Memphis, Tenn. where the boiler of the Steamer Henlen McGregor burst, 40 of the sufferers had been buried, and deaths were occurring daily. The number of those drowned was unknown. Some who stood over the boilers were blown 50 or 60 feet into the air.

MARRIED,

In Paris, Mr. John Howe, of Lovell, to Miss Mary W. Goss, of the former place.
In Paris, Mr. David Jordan, of Norway to Miss Eunice Brown, of Minot.
In Paris, Mr. Eleazer Shaw to Miss Mary N. Kinsley.
In Rumford, Mr. Samuel Snow to Miss Mary S. Hoyt.
In Minot, Mr. Charles Parker to Miss Dianna Drake.

DIED,

In Paris, Mrs. Mehitable, wife of David Bemis, aged 43.—Miss Esther, daughter of Mr. Simeon Briggs, aged 15.
In Greenwood, on the 25th ult. Daniel Beckler. aged 83 years, a revolutionary pensioner.
In Rumford, Joshua Graham, Esq. aged 66.
In Andover, Ezekiel Merrill, Esq. aged 81.
In Poland, 20th ult, Mr. John Nivens, 87.
In Lewistown, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Oliver Herrick, Esq.

WILLIAM GAMAGE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he will commence the TAILORING BUSINESS in Norway Village, on the 15th instant, where, by assiduity and style, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit the customer, workmanship inferior to none in Maine, punctually delivered at the time specified, and prices of work unusually low.

N. B. He has made arrangements to receive the latest and most approved Fashions from New York and Boston, every six months.

☞Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Garments, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞All garments not made to fit may be returned and the money will paid therefor.

Norway Village, April 6, 1830. 41

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the antorised Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, *General Agent.*
Norway Village, March 23. 1yeop41

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Weld, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, and also for deficient highway tax for 1827, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Weld for the years 1828 and 1829, in the sums respectfully set against said Lots, as follows, viz.

Names of persons when known.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax for 1829.	Highway tax for 1827.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
N. Quinte,	2	part of 11 & 12 west part	103	50	1,28	
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	14	22	
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	350	5,60	
		Taxes for 1828.				
N. Quinte,	2	part of 11 & 12 west part	103	150	135	3,15
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	28	25	0,28
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	684	616	8,40

The lots or parts of lots named herein are the lots that contain the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Pratt.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Thursday the 29th day of July next, so much of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction, at one of the clock, P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Weld, as will discharge the same. SOLOMON K. FOSTER, Collector of Weld for 1828 and 1829.

Weld, March 20, 1830. 3w 40

New Establishment.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,

PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1 s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1830.

Asa Barton, 8
Sally W. Crockett,
Nathan Foster,
Asa Holt,
Oxford Observer,
Archelas Woodman,
Clarissa B. Carlton,
Walter B. Drew,
Elijah Hall,
Asa Noyes,
Betsey Parsons,

For WM. REED, *P. M.*
By Increase Robinson, *A. P. M.*

NEW & VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE subscriber has just received from Messrs. Cary & Lea of Philadelphia, the following new and valuable Books, which he is authorised to sell on good terms, viz.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, by Sir Walter Scott. This is a very valuable work. Dewees' PRACTICE of PHYSIC, a work which has been long called for by the profession. Dewees's MIDWIFERY, 3d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES of FEMALES. 2d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES of CHILDREN, 3d edition. TALES of a GRANDFATHER, by the author of Waverley, 3d series. Chapman's THERAPEUTICS and MATERIA MEDICA. Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish, by Cooper. Hutin's MANUAL of PHYSIOLOGY. Horner's PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. Nicholson's OPERATIVE MECHANIC and PRACTICAL MECHINIST, *with one hundred plates.* Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, a very popular work.—Bichat's GENERAL ANATOMY and PATHOLOGY. Arnot's ELEMENTS of PHYSICS on Natural Philosophy, General and Medical. LA FAYETTE's Travels in America, by Levasseur. A selection of one hundred Perrin's Fables with a Key &c. COOPER'S Surgery with Tyrell's notes. CAZENAVE and SCHEDEL on the Diseases of the Skin. Complete Millwright, a valuable work by Evans. American Quarterly Review for March, a very popular periodical work Grove's Greek and English Lexicon. Broussai's Physiology, new edition. Bell on the Nerves, new edition. Coster's operations. Ellis's Medical Formaly. Gibson's Surgery, new edition. Johnson on the Liver. Wistar's Anatomy. Fordyce on Fever.—Bell's Surgery. Medical Dictionary.—Maternal Physician. Buchan's Domestic Medicine. Burns's Midwifery.—Butterworth's Concordance. Pronouncing Bibles. Thatcher's Medical Biography.

Any work not on hand will be procured at short notice.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.
Norway Village, March 29. 3 40

The following [illegible] RELFE MEDICINES has ever proved a [illegible]nomical and efficacious cure for some [illegible]e most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a lone time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclining to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, *when they are not to be taken;* neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vaporish disorders.—In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price $1,50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable specific and Anti-Bilious Pills,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions accompanying the Specific.

☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 57, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me)

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

***A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. March 23. 39 4w

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

WE MET WHEN LIFE AND HOPE WERE NEW.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

We met when life and hope were new,
When all we looked on smiled;
And Fancy's wand around us threw
Enchantments—sweet as wild:
Ours were the light and bounding hearts
The world hath yet to wring;
The bloom—that when it once departs,
Can know no second spring.

What though our love was never told—
Or breathed in sighs alone;
By signs that would not be controlled,
Its growing strength was shown:
The touch that thrilled us with delight;
The glance—by art untamed;
In one short moon, as brief as bright,
That tender truth proclaimed!

We parted, chilling looks among;
My inmost soul was bowed;
And blessings died upon my tongue,
I dared not breathe aloud:
A pensive smile, serene and bland,
One thrilling glance—how vain!
A pressure of thy yielding hand;
We never met again!

Yet still a spell was in thy name,
Of magic power to me,
That bade me strive for wealth and fame,
To make me worthy thee!
And long through many an after year,
When boyhood's dream had flown,
With nothing left to hope or fear,
I loved, in silence, on!

More sacred ties at length are ours,
As dear as those of yore;
And later joys, like autumn flowers,
Have bloomed for us once more!
But never canst thou be again
What once thou wert to me;
I glory in another's chain—
And thou'rt no longer free.

The stream of life glides calmly on,
(A prosperous lot is thine,)
The brighter, that it did not join
The turbid waves of mine:
Yet oh! could fondest love relume
Joy's sunshine on my brow,
Thine scarce can be a happier doom
Than I might boast of now!

From the American Mercury.

TOM MICKLE'S RETORT

"*To Love's Reproach: A Rustic Plaint.*"*

Sweet Bess thou lone free hearted thing,
Tho' each fond beau may bless you,
"Dear Tom" no more will incence bring
"Should love for him distress you."
To you my thoughts did once incline;
You heard from day to day so,
Soft whispered in that ear of thine—
"Bess if you love me say so."

Once for thy sake was labor light,
And pastime more than pleasure—
My wish by day, my dream by night,
In harvest time or leisure:
Did I postpone my love to own
Beneath the shade one day so,
When all my hopes were overthrown—
You bade me not to say so.

How oft, when I was sick or sad
With your quoquettish[illegible]ly,
The sight of you has made me mad,
And then most melancholy!
Ah! why did the[illegible] fair
Upon my spirit
If you had prized as rare,
You would true-h say so.

One day, 'twas at th[illegible]ket match,
I tried my best to please you,
Nor valued life, nor limb, nor scratch,
But now I'd like to teaze you.
Then Tom was flouted as a dunce,
And bid to stand away so;
Nor did I hear it whispered once—
"Tom if you love me say so."

When Jasper Wild beside the brook
Had clasped you to his breast so,
I oft recall that loving look
That broke me of my rest so.
Bold words and free were not for me
To utter on that day so,
Nor hear that cuckoo song from thee—
"Tom if you love me say so."

Let Jasper take you Bess—perchance
For better half or lodger;
I'd sooner wed Saint Vitus' dance,
Or 'list for life a soldier.
Who would not like a culprit swing—
Than to a false one pray so;
Tho' she might like a syren sing—
"Tom if you love me say so."

Your friends 'tis true are well to do,
And mine are poor and friendless;
They may some draw back find in you
To make their sorrow endless.
No friends upon my rights encroach,
Nor do they on me weigh so;
Their kindest words are your "reproach"—
"Tom if you love me say so."

"Dear Tom" is not the cast away
Your uncle might have thought him,
That Betty's charms or legacy
Should from his friends have bought him.
Adieu! my shepherdess, and crook!
While sheep and kine attend you
To Jasper and his gallows look—
And all the saints defend you.

* Published last week.

"DON'T BREAK IT JOS-E,"—Said the fond mother, as she gave the darling boy the looking-glass. Little Jos-e, as his mother called him, notwithstanding he had toys enough to satisfy any reasonable child, one day took it into his head that he should be quite happy if he could have the lookind-glass added to the number. "The looking-glass," said his mother, "Why, child, who ever heard of such a thing?" Jos-e straight way began to be importunate, "Ma, ma, I want the glass." "Poh, poh," said his mother, "do you think I am going to give you the looking-glass to play with? You would break, and cut your fingers with it, and then we should have to send for the doctor!" "I shant break it; I wont cut my fingers; let me have it," and then he laid hold of his mother's gown in good earnest. After being dragged across the room a few times, Jos-e began to cry; and his mother's patience being quite exhausted, she took him off saying "Joe you shan't have the looking-glass there! now go about your business." This would have been a death blow to Joe's hopes, if he had not endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not therefore disheartened. He laid himself therefore right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbors.

Hereupon his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him and he would shut him up in the dark hole. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher (as musicians say,) and thrilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood-vessel, or die with rage, and just at this momoment sundry stories of such acicdents flitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every BAR's rest, he raised his voice a SEMI-TONE, until he screamed terrific in the SPACE above.—Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jos-e, by offering him the pincushion, the story book, the little tea-set,—but all would not do—his heart was set on the looking-glass, and he would cry his eyes out if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking-glass, and gave it to him saying, "THERE, I declare you are the BEAT-ALL—take it an' you will, but don't break it Jos-e."

Now the reader may be curious to know what become of Jos-e and the looking-glass. It is no matter—I suppose he broke it and cut his fingers into the bargain; but I wish to turn his attention to the mother rather than the child. In the first place she was faulty in endeavouring to terrify him by the DOCTOR and the DARK HOLE—and in the 2nd place, see was WICKED in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie for their hands, are guilty of such conduct almost every day, in their intercourse with their children No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and steal, and go the house of correction and the State prison.

Mothers be firm. Be jealous of the new doctrine, that the rod is unnecessary. If Solomon's maxim was true once, it is true now. Our race is not so much improved, our children (little cherubs as we call them) are not such angelic creatures—the spirit of selfishness and insubordination is in them still. If you would make your children good children keep them in subjection, if you wish them to be honest men and virtuous women, do not teach them to lie; if you would save the nation, do not give them LOOKING-GLASSES TO PLAY WITH.

FEMALE COURAGE.

The following instance of female courage and intrepidity, is from the pen of R. D. Owen, Esq. who can vouch for its authenticity.

Mrs. M——, the widow of a sea-captain formerly in the service of the British government, during her husband's life-time, accompanied him on his voyages. On one occasion, he fell sick and was confined to his birth; when a furious storm arose, and continued for some days, with such unceasing violence, that the sailors became discouraged, and, as is too often the case under such circumstances, insisted upon obtaining entrance to the spirit room.

The mate descended to the cabin, and calling Mrs. M—— aside, he said: "If your husband can possibly come on deck, let him make the effort. The sailors threaten to mutiny, I have lost all authority over them, and they begin to talk of forcing the spirit room door. If they do, not a soul on board can be saved."

She bade the mate go on deck, and do what he could to keep the sailors quiet for a few minutes; and then she returned to her husband's bed-side. He lay in a dangerous state, and she knew that any sudden exertion would risk his life. No one would have thought, to look at Mrs. M's beautiful and feminine features, and small, delicate figure, that she was fitted to act the heroine. But great dangers sometimes call forth unexpected powers. She took her husband's pistol's which hung, loaded, over his birth, descended to the spirit room, and stationed herself with her back to the door. She had remained in that position but a few minutes, when a noise was heard on deck, and the sailors rushed down stairs in a body. The foremost stopt, when he saw his captain's lady, and all looked at her with astonishment. She cocked one of the pistols, and addressed them. "The first man that takes another step down these stairs it shall cost him his life." So much resolution fairly awed the rough tars. "Come, my lads, (she added in a milder tone,) go on deck, when the blow is over I promise you, you shall have a good dram each."

Never did military harangue produce a happier effect. The sailors gave her three cheers, returned cheerfully to their work, and the ship was saved.

Sixteen thousand and three hundred bushels of CORN, brought from the southern States, have been sold in Portland since the first of January last.

The Senate of New-York has passed a law to diminish military parades, and to give military fines to the school fund.

Col. Jones, Adj. General U. S. Army, has been sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An additional Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That in all actions upon any bond or penal sum for the performance of any covenants or agreements, and in all actions of covenant, the plaintiff may assign as many breaches as he may think fit, to which the defendant may answer generally that he hath in all things kept and performed his said covenants and agreements; and in all actions upon any bond or penal sum as aforesaid, if the verdict be for the plaintiff, the judgment shall be, as heretofore for the amount of such bond or penal sum, the jury shall ascertain, by their verdict, the damages for such of said breaches as the plaintiff upon trial of the issue shall prove. And whenever upon oyer had of any bond for the performance of any covenants or of any deeds with covenants, it shall appear that some of such covenants are in the affirmative, and some in the negative, the defendant may plead generally, as aforesaid, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in writs of scire facias, the persons or property of those against whom they issue, shall be liable to be taken and held to respond to the judgment which may be rendered for the plaintiff, as in other actions; and said writs of scire facias may contain a direction to the officer who shall serve the same, for that purpose, as is prescribed by law to be inserted in writs of attachment.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That when a general verdict is or may be rendered for the plaintiff in a suit in which some of the counts are bad, or any one is good; or in any suit in which there is a wrong joinder of counts, no objection being made thereto by plea or motion in writing before the cause is given to the jury, the judgment shall not, for such reason, be arrested of stayed, or be subject to a reversal on writ of error.

[Approved March 11, 1830.]

An additional Act relating to Foreign Attachment.

SECT. 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That whenever any person summoned as trustee in any process of Foreign attachment, shall be about to depart out of the State, or go on a voyage to sea not to return before the then next term of the court to which the process may be returnable, or where the suit may be pending, such trustee may apply in writing to any Justice of the Peace and of the quorum, in the county where such trustee may reside, for a notice to the parties in such suit, under his hand, appointing a convenient time and place for taking the disclosure of such trustee; and upon service thereof on the parties aforesaid, or their attorneys, a reasonable time before the time appointed, the examination and disclosure of such trustee may be taken and sworn to before such justice, and upon the same being certified and returned to said court judgment may be had thereon or further examination ordered in the discretion of the court.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall be summoned as trustee as aforesaid, his examination and disclosure may be taken, sworn to and returned in the same manner and upon the same notice as is required in the first section of this act: provided, the plaintiff in such action consent thereto in writing. And any examination and disclosure taken and returned by virtue of this act, shall have the same force and effect, and subject all the parties to the same consequences as if taken and sworn to in open court.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the fees of the justice for notice to the parties, and for taking the examination aforesaid, shall be the same as is provided by law in case of taking depositions.

[Approved March 15. 1830.]

An additional Act regulating the admission of Attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That any person of good moral character, who is well affected towards the Government and Constitution of this State, and shall have faithfully devoted seven years, at least, to the acquisition of sclentific and legal attainments, whereof three years shall have been spent in professional studies, with some counsellor at Law, and of the three, with such Counsellor in this State, shall be admitted to practice as an attorney, at the Court of Common Pleas, upon his taking and subscribing the oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution und Laws of this State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

An Act to repeal part of "an Act making further provision concerning records of Justices of the Peace."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the 2d section of "an Act making further provision concerning records of Justices of the Peace," passed the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, be, and hereby is repealed.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

An Act to repeal the laws relating to the Salmon, Shad and Alewive fishery, in the River Kennebec, in the county of Kennebec.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all laws heretofore made, relating to the Salmon, Shad or Alewife fisheries, so far as the same are now in force, in the river Kennebec, in the county of Kennebec, be, and the same hereby are repealed; excepting the special laws relating to the fishery at the seven mile brook, in the town of Vassalborough; and excepting the Acts aforesaid, so far as they may effect the taking of said fish, and the Sluices for passage, at Tyconic Falls, at Waterville, in said county.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

THE OBSERVER.

TERMS—The Observer is published at $2 per annum, or $1,75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

FOR March just received and ready for delivery at the *Oxford Bookstore*. This is a very valuable periodical work, issued once in two months, at the very low price of *three* dollars per year. Subscriptions are received for this work, and also the American Quarterly, and North American Reviews—Christian Examiner—American Medical Journal, &c. ASA BARTON, Agent.

For sale as above a few copies of the *Atlantic Souvenir*, the most elegantly executed work in this country. Also, the American Almanack, or repository of useful knowledge for 1830. 3w39

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixt *BROADCLOTHS, 'cheap!' BLACK & BLUE DO*, "very cheap"!! Mixt *CASSIMERES*, "unusually cheap"!!! *CAMBLETS and PLAIDS*, "Dog cheap"!!!! *BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS*, "wonderful cheap"!!!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"!!!!!!—SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"!!!!!!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em" !!!!!!!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!! !!!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever"! *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS*, "cheap enough"!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!!!! "*cheap purchasers* are invited to call at the "*cheap store*" and purchase the "*cheap goods*," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED,

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS——FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of *good quality*, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "*fairly*." WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN.

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W are requested to call.

Portland, June 17. 1829.

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street,—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Store of Jefferson Coolledge, in Livermore, All the Right in Equity which WILLIAM L. CLARK and SAMUEL J. CLARK have to redeem the FARM on which the said William L. Clark now lives, situated in said Livermore, being mortgaged by the said Samuel J. Clark and William L. Clark to Sarah Pierpont, and generally known by the name of "the Cutting Clark farm."

SAMUEL MORRISON, DEP. SHERIFF.

Livermore, Feb 22d, 1830. 3 36

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. March 8.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by

ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across he chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmanory BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmanory Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—'I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxisms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmanory Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected.' Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that 'the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.'

☞Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle.

comly 47

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID SMITH,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased. by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOSHUA SMITH.

Norway, March 2, 1830. 3w 38

ASHES!

WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in GOODS, the other half CASH.

☞N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 3w 38